160 Spear Street, Suite 1380
San Francisco, California
94105-1535

415/957-0110

SFUND RECORDS CTR
2068378

ICF TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Paul La Courreye, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FROM:	Adam S. Ng, ICF Technology, Incorporated
DATE:	March 29, 1988
SUBJECT:	Completed Work
THROUGH:	Patty Cook, Ecology and Environment, Incorporated
COPY:	Marcia Brooks, Ecology and Environment, Incorporated

This list is for the attached completed:

____ PA(s)

____ PA Review(s)

_X_ PA Reassessment(s)

____ Other________________

John Michael: this is a NFA site, but wasn't marked in cerclis.

Site Name	EPA I.D.#	City	Recommendation	State Lead
Stauffer Chemical Company	CAD980636948	Brisbane, CA	NFRAP	None

EVT → A, PA2, 04/01/88, F, N
SI1, C, N

PA 2 pul 4.16.88

160 Spear Street, Suite 1380
San Francisco, California
94105-1535

415/957-0110

ICF TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul La Courreye, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX, Site Screening Coordinator

FROM: Adam S. Ng, ICF Technology, Incorporated

DATE: March 29, 1988

SUBJECT: Reassessment of Stauffer Chemical Company, Brisbane, California, prepared by Matt Lacey, Ecology and Environment, Incorporated, January 19, 1987.

EPA ID#: CAD980636948

THROUGH: Tom Beer, Ecology and Environment, Incorporated J.W.B

COPY: FIT Master File
Patty Cook, Ecology and Environment, Incorporated

Introduction

Under Technical Directive Document number F9-8709-019, the Region IX Field Investigation Team (FIT) has been tasked to re-assess all Preliminary Assessments in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) with "active" or "pending" status according to guidelines established to implement the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The strategy for determination of further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) is based solely on the potential of each site to achieve a score high enough on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). This strategy is intended to identify those sites posing the highest relative risk to human health or the environment. All other sites needing remedial or enforcement follow-up will be referred to the States or an appropriate Federal agency.

This site was evaluated primarily using the original HRS model. Additionally, this site was evaluated for its potential to score using the draft revised HRS model. The following is a summary of findings with regard to this site.

Summary

The Stauffer Chemical Company (Stauffer) was located at 200 Industrial Way in Brisbane, California. From 1951 to 1963, the facility operated as a bone-glue and bone-char plant. Similar activities under different ownership occurred as far back as 1878. A dumpsite, described only as several hundred square feet in area, was located in the southern part of the property. There are no available records regarding the dumpsite operation, but there are reports that laboratory chemical bottles were disposed there when the plant closed. The facility closed in 1963 and the entire property was covered by 10 to 20 feet of imported fill material and paved. The property, owned by Southern Pacific Transportation Company, is currently occupied by Moore Manufacturing Company which houses a single building on the site. The reported wastes generated by Stauffer during its operational period were associated with the preparation of animal hides for glue extraction. Chrome-tanned hide material was treated with sulfuric acid to dissolve the chromium before extraction, and the waste chrome solution was discharged into a sewer line. There are no facility waste discharge permits on file. Chromium has a toxicity/persistence value of eighteen. Other chemicals used in the process included hydrogen peroxide and sodium hydroxide. All byproducts of the glue extraction process were reportedly sold as fertilizer.

There is no file information that indicated an observed release of hazardous substances from the site to the ground water, surface water or air. Two aquifer zones, separated by a mud-clay aquitard, underlie the site. The upper aquifer is brackish. There is no evidence that the aquifers are interconnected. There are no known drinking water wells within a one-mile radius of the site; however, within a three-mile radius of the site, municipal wells draw from the lower aquifer at depths ranging from 275 to 350 feet. The well water is blended with imported surface water and serves over 50,000 people in South San Francisco. The nearest surface water body is the San Francisco Bay, located approximately 3/4 mile east of the site. The potential for an observed release via the surface water route is low because the entire site has been filled and paved since 1963.

Under the revised HRS model, an increase of the potential ground-water migration route to a four-mile radius would likely increase the ground-water target population. The site has been filled and paved since 1963, therefore it appears that the potential for exposure to hazardous substances via the surface water migration route or through the direct contact route is low.

Recommendations

1) EPA

It does not appear that the Stauffer Chemical Company will be eligible for inclusion on the National Priorities List for the following reasons:

- The nearest municipal well is approximately three miles from the site; and
- The potable ground-water aquifer underlying the site is deep (>150 feet) and is separated from the upper aquifer by a mud-clay aquitard. The upper aquifer is brackish and has no beneficial uses.

Therefore FIT recommends no further remedial action planned at the Stauffer Chemical Company site.

2) State or Other Agency

Copies of this reassessment will be sent to the California Department of Health Services and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region for their consideration.

EPA Concurrence	Initial	Date
No Further Action Under CERCLA	jml	4.16.88
High Priority SSI		
Medium Priority SSI		